

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 4TH, 1891.

NUMBER 31

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca.  
O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

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Residence: 41 Rua S. Salvador.  
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A. TRAJANO, Pastor.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Coado d'En, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.  
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 2.  
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Dr. C. Feldhagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Cons. from 2 to 4, Praça General Osório No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138.  
Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145, hours from 2 to 3 P.M.  
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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

## THE SPANISH-AMERICAN FINANCIER

of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK.

S. LEVY LAWSON, Editor and Proprietor,

Chesterfield House-Great Tower Street, LONDON, E. C.

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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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CAIXA 186.

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RIO DE JANEIRO

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LEOPOLDO DE CARVALHO RIBEIRO.

Manager of Section: CARLOS AMERICO DOS SANTOS.

Cable address: **MATER.**  
Postoffice address: Caixa No. 1,074.  
Telephone: No. 129.

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Reserve fund... £1,328,751 "  
Uncalled capital... £2,400,751 "

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Full directions accompany each bottle.

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Capital paid up..... £ 625,000

Reserve fund..... £ 450,000

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Messrs. J. H. SCHRODER &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG,

# BANCO S. PAULO E

## RIO DE JANEIRO.

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(provisionally)

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do realized..... 7,500,000\$000  
Reserve Fund..... 557,000\$000

Transacts every description of Banking business.

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In account current..... 4%

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6 to 9 "..... 6%

10 to 12 "..... 7%

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December  
1837 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"  
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Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorised by Decree No. 10,030)

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International Bank of London, Limited  
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France..... Wm. Harnett & Sons & Co., London  
Crédit Lyonnais  
Spain..... El Alcazar de San Juan, Antwerp  
Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp  
Italy..... Banca Generale, branches and corres-  
pondents  
Portugal..... Banco de Lisboa & Agos and corres-  
pondents  
United States..... C. Annick & Co., New York  
Uruguay..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.  
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Boettger-Krah,

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June 1891.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

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# The Rio News

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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Subscription: 20\$-00 per annum for Brazil.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 4th, 1891.

ALTHOUGH we have only just passed through one trying epidemic, whose victims are to be numbered up among the thousands, it would seem that we have passed direct into another no less terrifying and fatal. If there is to be an established annual change of epidemics in Rio de Janeiro corresponding with the change of seasons—yellow fever in summer and small-pox in winter—then it is hopeless to expect any improvement in the reputation which this city possesses. Rio de Janeiro is quite as widely celebrated for its pestilential epidemics as it is for its unique and beautiful scenery, and with good reason. Tens of thousands have been swept away by those terrible scourges—yellow-fever and small-pox; and yet they are both as active and fatal to-day as ever they were. They are both products of unwholesome living and unclean surroundings, but still nothing effective is done to stamp them out by simply destroying their causes. The back streets and tenement houses of this city are as foul and neglected to-day as they were when the first germs of yellow-fever were developed in them, and the habits of the masses and the great majority of the better classes are but a shade better than they were a half century ago. Imposing public edifices, beautiful residences, monuments, and the refinements of dress and manners have done much to improve the reputation of this capital, but the inheritance of old vices and the taint of centuries of apathy and neglect are still producing their fruit. The disgusting habits and scenes of a century ago are still found in the streets, modified it is true, but no less repugnant and shameful. Changes have been made in the sanitary conditions of the streets and buildings, but the people have learned but little of the needs of fresh air and cleanliness, of suitable dress and wholesome food. Seven-eighths of the people live as blindly as their forefathers before them, and those who should know are too apathetic to utter one single word of warning. We have boards of health who do not know enough of the principles of sanitation to protect

themselves against the evils which are decimating this population by thousands. They manage to look wise, to annoy their neighbors, and to draw their salaries—while at the same time the slums of the city are crowded and full of infectious disease, the hospitals are overflowing with victims of uncleanly living, bad food, vice, and contagious disease, and the streets are crowded with paupers and immigrants who have nothing but the earth and sky for bed and shelter at night. When one sees how the poor live, and how much of neglect and indifference there is in their surroundings, he can not wonder that the heat of summer decimates them with fever and the rigor of winter scourges them with small-pox. When the dominant classes learn that it is their duty to clean out the slums and improve the physical conditions of the poor, as well as to build stupid monuments and ugly piles of masonry, then there will be some reason to expect a better name for this capital. But to do this, we must have more true scientific knowledge and more true philanthropy than is to be found today. There must be more humanity, more education, less vice and less brutal selfishness. Rio de Janeiro is getting no more than she deserves, and she can expect nothing better until she enters upon a new career. She must take better care of herself and her population, she must require the highest order of intelligence from those entrusted with her sanitary affairs, and she must at no time forget that *humanity* must be exercised at all times and in all places.

The discussion in Congress and the votes thus far taken on a bill making it compulsory to celebrate the civil marriage ceremony before the religious, shows that liberal, tolerant ideas are clearly not comprehended by the men who claim to be republicans. Oppressing a church or interfering with the religious sentiments of the people is even worse in a republic than in a monarchy, because in the former exceptional pretensions are made in the matter of guaranteeing a greater degree of civil and religious liberty to the people. The republican who seeks to impose arbitrary restrictions upon the people in such matters as this, is in reality not a republican at all. He is simply repeating at the other extreme what kings and popes have done before him. In this question of civil marriage—which we believe to be just and necessary—all that the government has to do in the matter is to provide uniform civil registry, which should be made obligatory, and to authorize certain officials to celebrate a civil ceremony. The men duly authorized by the church to celebrate marriage should be legally recognized, and their acts should be valid for all legal effects. The only requirements should be those of license and registry; beyond that the state has no business whatever to meddle. It is purely a personal question with the individuals concerned whether they are married by a clergyman or a justice, and their preferences should be respected. If the state proposes to meddle in such matters, then there never will be any end to official imposition and tyranny, and there never will be any real personal liberty. In this matter the so-called republicans of the General Assembly are striking at the very roots of popular liberty and are making their pretensions of securing a republican form of government for Brazil a farce and a delusion.

In view of the heavy subsidies paid the Lloyd Brasileiro company for maintaining lines of steamships along the coast, it is no more than reasonable for the general public to expect a fair equivalent in the shape of moderate freight rates. Instead of meeting this expectation, the company is increasing its charges and wherever it enjoys a monopoly it enforces exorbitant rates. In equity, even if not in law, this procedure is a wilful violation of its compact with the public. There may be some excuse for a monopoly which uses its privileges to benefit the public, but for a monopoly which uses them to plunder and vex the public, there is no excuse whatever. It must be remembered that subsidies are obtained only by taxing the people, and that the only rational ground on which a private company can claim such a benefit is through an engagement to render a valuable service to the public in return. If the company fails to do this, it fails to meet its first obligation, and its contract ought to be considered as broken. In this particular instance the costs and trouble of shipping merchandise

on these steamers have been largely increased, and the company is maintaining the imposition under the expectation that all foreign competition will soon be prohibited along the coast. And when that competition disappears, there will be no end to these exactions unless the government interferes to prevent them. At the present moment the Lloyd is charging \$1600 for carrying a bag of coffee to Pará—because it monopolizes the coffee *tráfico* there—which is about 50 per cent more than the American company charges and about double the charge to New York. This is only one instance, but it serves to show how the domestic trade is handicapped by the greediness of men who are more interested in stock speculations than in the commercial development of the country. Much of the prosperity of Brazil depends upon her domestic trade and therefore upon cheap transportation along the coast and over her railways. It is so important a matter that the government can not wisely ignore it any longer.

#### SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

"CLARY'S LONDON OPERA CO." vs. "SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB."

The above match was played on July 26th, resulting in an easy win for the Club. The following is the score:

CLARY'S LONDON OPERA CO.	
First innings.	Second innings.
M. Jess Smith, b. Elworthy.....	b. Barber.....
M. Bugey, b. Elworthy.....	run out.....
D. Young, b. Gepp.....	b. Barber.....
R. Fiske, b. Elworthy.....	b. Barber.....
R. Fairbanks, b. Elworthy.....	b. Barber.....
C. M. Beale, run out.....	c. Colbourne, b. Barber.....
J. Wilkinson, ct. and b.....	c. Young, b. Tross.....
E. Worsley, b. Gepp.....	c. Finsell, b. Tross.....
D. Johns, b. Gepp.....	b. Tross.....
E. Worsley, b. Elworthy.....	b. Barber.....
M. Mansell, b. Elworthy.....	b. Tross.....
F. Soria, not out.....	not out.....
Extras.....	Extras.....
9	20

#### SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

First innings.	
A. E. Dewar, ct. and b.....	2
E. M. Sanderson, b. Fiske.....	1
A. Sell, b. Fiske.....	6
E. J. Colbourne, ct. and b.....	3
E. Worsley, b. Beale.....	3
A. E. E. Skey, b. Fiske.....	29
F. H. Gepp, not out.....	24
H. Mansell, b. Fiske.....	4
P. S. Barber, b. Fiske.....	4
H. Tross, b. Fiske.....	3
J. W. Elworthy, L. B. W.....	1
C. W. Young, L. B. W.....	1
F. Fairbanks.....	4
Extras.....	6
84	

F. J. COLBOURNE, Hon. Sec.

From the Times of Ceylon, June 11th, 1891.

#### COFFEE CULTIVATION: A CURE FOR LEAF-DISEASE.

Although there appears to be little hope of the cultivation of coffee in Ceylon being extended much beyond the acreage which remains of its former extent, there is still sufficient left of the old industry to induce an interest in everything that is being done in coffee elsewhere in the world. The very high prices for coffee in European markets and the rapidly diminishing stocks on hand, are sufficient in themselves to attract attention to the fragrant bean, and it is little to be wondered at that suitable land and conditions of climate for its cultivation are being sought after in various parts of the world. In the meantime the planters of southern India, finding that their plantations have been steadily decreasing in yield and seem likely to follow suit with those of Ceylon, have been aroused from their past inactivity and are determined to make a vigorous effort to rid themselves of the two great enemies by which their estates are being gradually ruined and destroyed. A letter in the *Madras Mail*, signed "Nilgiri," suggests that the two gentlemen who claim to have discovered a cure for leaf-disease should let the planting community know some particulars about the cost and the effect of the remedy before they can expect the planters to offer a combined reward, and that they should say whether or not the remedy has to be constantly applied.

We may mention that some of the estates in Java seem doing very well, especially in the neighborhood of Sourabaya, where the planters are endeavoring to extend their operations as far as possible. We have learnt that Ceylon planters have been sent to Para to report on the suitability of portions of the Andes range for coffee and other tropical cultivation; and we hear Ceylon men are taking up land in Perak for the same purpose. Nor is this all, for we believe that negotiations are on foot for the services of one of our older planters in the selection of land in Siam for coffee cultivation. Coffee is already growing in a certain extent in the native villages in the province of Chantaboon and other parts of the country, and a few trees may be seen in the town of Bangkok. A sample of the Chantaboon coffee in the parchment has been sent to Colombo as a sample. The bean, we understand, though small, is well shaped and of a good quality. The want of cultivation no doubt accounts for the smallness of the bean and the total absence of anything in the way of Ceylon method in curing reduces the value very considerably. As both these conditions can easily be remedied, there can be no reason why Siamese coffee should not take as good a position in the markets of Europe as the produce of estates in

Ceylon and India. Siam is a country of large extent, with an infinite variety of soil and climate, and with ranges of hills rising some 4000 to 5000 feet above sea level. In a short time a railway will connect Bangkok with the fertile valleys and elevated plateau of Korat in the hill country.

The company which has been formed for a similar purpose in regard to British North Borneo has the advantages of the services of experienced Ceylon men, and the satisfactory results of Mr. Christian's efforts serve as a proof that, with ordinary care, the venture should turn out a profitable one. There seems no prospect whatever of any material fall in the value of coffee for many years to come.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at \$20.70 per sovereign in Buenos Aires yesterday, showing a rate of 411.

—The Uruguayan Congress has granted a moratorium of one month to the Banco Nacional.

—Small-pox is reported to be increasing in Buenos Aires.

—The English Bank of the River Plate has undertaken to pay 10 per cent of its deposits at once.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 30th ult. says that the opposition press in Valparaiso is sustained by ladies.

—The Montevideo *bolita* has closed for a month because of the moratorium granted to the Banco Nacional.

—The Argentine cabinet is considering a project for a grand Banco de la Republica, which will have the sole right to issue paper money.

—The Union Civic of Buenos Aires seems to be hopelessly disunited. On the 2nd a party of the radical faction went so far as to attack the house of Gen. Campos.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 2nd inst. announces the wreck of the German steamer *Cloppa* at Cape Horn, Straits of Magellan. There was no loss of life.

—A Chilean "general" and 50 sailors arrived in Buenos Aires on the 30th for the purpose of pursuing the Italian steamer *Italia* and taking it around to Valparaiso.

—The lower house of the Argentine Congress, on the 29th ult., voted the suspension of the 2 per cent tax on deposits in private banks, according to a request from the government.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 29th ult. announces the election of Dr. Claudio Vicuña as President of Chile. The Chilean Congress was still discussing constitutional reforms.

—We hear that steps are likely to be taken to protest, on legal grounds, against the action of the government in decreeing holidays wholesale. We trust it may be so. —*Montevideo Times*, July 24.

—The diplomatic relations between Chili and Argentina are becoming strained owing to statements made by President Balmaceda in respect to the passage of Chilean troops through Argentine territory.

—Two messengers of the River Plate Telegraph Co. were arrested and imprisoned at Buenos Aires on the 29th ult. for delivering copies of telegrams to the Chilean minister. They confessed to having been bribed to do this.

—The Missioners treaty was considered in secret session by the Argentine Senate on the 30th and was referred to the committee on the constitution. The committee is said to be favorable to its ratification, but will present no report until action is taken in Rio de Janeiro.

—The prolonged rains have caused many of the rivers and streams in the interior to overflow, and in some parts serious floods are imminent. Railway traffic has had to be suspended in parts, and the Central railway yesterday stopped at Canelones. —*Montevideo Times*, July 24.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 31st says that the Chilean Gen. Valdivieso, who has just arrived there, is commissioned to arm the *Pilomano*, which will be armed in the *Escuadra*, *Pinto* and *Aguila* to form a squadron. The Argentine government will make a great mistake if it permits Chileans to fit out a squadron in this manner in an Argentine port. It can not assuredly be considered an observance of neutrality.

#### MORTALITY STATISTICS.

According to a table published by the Direction of Civil Registry, the total mortality for the republic of Uruguay during the year 1890, amounted to 15,174 persons. Of these 5965, or over 32 per cent, occurred in the department of Montevideo.

The principal causes of death are enumerated as follows:—Small pox (not vaccinated) 104; measles and other consequences 199; whooping cough 106; diphtheria and croup 445; fevers—pernicious, typhoid, typhus, etc., 617; diseases of the organs of circulation heart, etc., 720; ditto of brain and spinal cord 672; tuberculous meningitis 506; diseases of the digestive organs, liver, etc., 1594; diseases of the respiratory organs (excepting phthisis), bronchitis, pneumonia, etc., 1025; tuberculosis, pulmonary phthisis, laryngitis, 1450; tetanus and infantile convulsions 765; other complaints 1089; unknown and without medical assistance 3422 (of which 3417 were in the departments and only 5 in Montevideo); still-born 70; murders 40; suicides 31; drowned 107; other accidents 230.

The above is not at all an encouraging record, for many of the deaths, especially those from zymotic diseases, are certainly due to preventable causes and to insanitary arrangements and uncleanly habits of living. With its temperate climate and immense natural advantages, this republic should be one of the healthiest corners of the world, but unfortunately the inhabitants, in their great disregard of the ordinary rules of sanitation in the matters of building, drainage, and

cleanliness, do their best to minimise the advantages given them by nature. The sanitary arrangements of many of the houses, especially in town, are standing invitations to disease and death.

Remembering that the population of the whole republic is only that of a second rate English or European city, the number of deaths from murder, 140, must be considered excessively high, and would be still more alarming if we could add the number of murders, assaults and aggravated crimes of violence which have not directly had a fatal termination. This, of course, is one in the lax and inefficient state of the law. —*Montevideo Times*, July 16.

#### LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 25.—*Senate*.—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti moved that the government be asked to furnish a statement of the revenue derived from importation, showing the amount received from each class of merchandise according to the distinctions adopted in the custom-house tariff. The motion was opposed by Senator Elyseu Martins, but was voted by the Senate. Senator Pinheiro Machado introduced a bill for the repression of smuggling on the boundary line between Rio Grande do Sul and Uruguay. Senators Americo Lobo and Amaro Cavalcanti spoke on political affairs, condemning the conduct of the governor of Goyaz in annulling the credentials of 24 deputies. Senator Saraya spoke on the marriage bill, reviewed the political situation and said that Gen. Deodoro's great error was his refusal to cooperate with the speaker in organizing a cabinet for the Emperor after the 15th of November. The result of this refusal was the establishment of the fatal dictatorship that still exists, and which, not being able to command the services of statesmen equal to the situation, can create nothing that is lasting. Senator Lacerda proposed the obligatory priority of civil marriage. The bill was voted in 2nd discussion with some amendments. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Fries da Cruz recited the abuses committed by Governor Portella in the state of Rio de Janeiro. He does not think Gen. Deodoro is responsible for the present state of affairs. He blames Barão de Lucena who, he says, is trying to pave the way for his election to the presidency of the republic. Several deputies made personal explanations. One of these, Dr. José Marinho, says that it had been stated by a paper in this city that he had been called a clown by one of the deputies. He had not heard this remark, and had done so, he would at once have resented it. Deputy Garcia Pires expressed his astonishment that the minister of justice in a communication addressed to the Chamber should say that he is not aware of the Bahia a sectional judge is member of the state legislature. The fact is notorious and he can not understand how it is possible for the minister not to be aware of it. Deputy Leopoldo de Bulhões moved that the government be asked to furnish information in regard to affairs in Goyaz. Deputy Casimiro Junior introduced a bill requiring resigning senators and deputies to present their tenders of resignation to the chambers to which they belong. The first part of the bill for purchasing the house of the deceased Gen. Benjamin Constant was voted, and the latter part, relating to the purchase of the blind asylum, was referred to the budget committee to be formed in a separate bill. Deputy Sampaio Ferraz spoke against the currency bill of the committee on finance.

JUNE 27.—*Senate*.—The draft of the bill making an appropriation for the pay of senators and deputies was read and approved. Senator Virgilio Damasio spoke on the affairs of Goyaz and moved that the government be asked to inform the Senate what action it proposes taking in regard to the arbitrary act of the governor annulling the credentials of 24 deputies. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Rodrigues Alves, chairman of the budget committee, stated that the committee was still unable to frame the budget, as the government had not yet furnished the requisite information. He moved that the Chamber ask that it be furnished. A bill was introduced for the abolition of lotteries. The bills approving the treaty with Bolivia and authorizing the President to cause a general plan of telegraph lines to be delineated were voted in 1st discussion. Deputy Ottonica spoke in defense of the currency bill of the committee on finance.

JULY 28.—*Senate*.—Senator Gil Goulart, after speaking on affairs in Goyaz, closed by repeating the phrase of Benjamin Constant, "We have had our 80, and we must not expect to escape our 95." The bill regulating the powers of attorney and contracts was voted in 1st discussion. The discussion of the bill amending the constitution in regard to the number and choice of senators and deputies was commenced, and several senators who had signed the bill gave their reasons for doing so. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Vinhas complained that Governor Portella had failed to comply with his promise to see justice done for the laborer who had been wounded by the police. Bills were introduced for regulating railway grants, for regulating trial by jury and prohibiting the exercise of the pardoning power by governors. Deputy Serzedello spoke on the currency bill.

JULY 29.—*Senate*.—Senator Paranhos expressed his regret that he is not on intimate terms with the President. He would like to advise Gen. Deodoro to put an end to strife in Goyaz by dismissing the governor. The Senate voted the motion of Senator Virgilio Damasio asking information in regard to affairs in that state. Senator Coelho Campos denounced as incorrect the information furnished to the Senate by the government in regard to affairs in Sergipe. He wished, he said, to solemnly declare that it is necessary to check corruption before it entirely destroys this unfortunate nation. In the absence of Senator Ray Barbosa, Senator Saraya was appointed in his stead on the committee on finance. The Senate discussed the marriage bill and then the repression of smuggling in Rio Grande do Sul. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Costa Machado introduced a bill for the forcible liquidation of joint-stock companies whose capital has not been paid up. Deputy Gabino Besouro stated that he had received telegrams giving an account of serious disturbances in Alagoas and moved that

the government be asked to furnish information on the subject. Deputy Costa Junior attacked the general policy of the government, and moved to ask the latter for information in regard to the grant of a railway from Tanbati to Amparo, binding himself to prove, if this information is furnished, that the company now owning the grant paid 400,000\$ to a relative of a distinguished person. Deputy João de Siqueira denied that Dr. Pedro de Barros is a relative either to Gen. Deodoro or to any of the ministers. He claimed that the contracts annulled by the present ministry represent a saving of 100,000,000\$ for the public treasury. Deputy Aristides Lobo spoke on the question of incompatibility, defending the bill of the committee on legislation. Deputy Bacellar spoke against the bill granting amnesty to persons connected with the revolutionary movement in Pará and Deputy Canô spoke in its favor. The committee on the budget reported in favor of the bill for granting a pension of 120,000\$ per annum to the ex-Emperor, to count from November 15th, 1889.

**JULY 30.—Senate.**—Senator Quintino Bocayuva asked that several documents relating to the question of the boundary between Brazil and Argentina should be published in the journal of the house. The marriage bill passed in 3rd discussion. The bill for the repression of smuggling in Rio Grande do Sul in 1st discussion. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça said that he could not accept the official version of the reported invasion of the Missões territory by the Argentines. Deputy Nogueira Paranaíba introduced a bill for the removal of the federal capital. A petition was presented for granting relief to the heirs of Joseph Hancock. A bill on public instruction was introduced; also bill for abolishing the Brazilian legation at the Vatican and one for appropriating 100,000\$ for building a custom-house at Paranaíba. The chamber sustained by 70 votes to 37 the opinion of the committee on elections in regard to the election of two deputies in São Paulo and decided that the vacancies in the delegation from that state can only be filled after a new electoral law shall have been enacted. Deputy Gonçalves Chaves spoke against the incompatibility bill, which he considered unconstitutional. Deputies Aristides Maia and João Pinheiro spoke on the currency bill.

**JULY 31.—Senate.**—Senator Virgílio Damasio introduced a bill for interpreting Arts. 73, 74 and 75 of the constitution. Senator João Severiano made some remarks on the bill for altering the representation of the states in congress, which had been unanimously rejected in 1st discussion. The bill in regard to religious liberty and that in regard to the national property mentioned in Art. 64 of the constitution were voted in 2nd discussion. Senators Almeida Barreto, Wandenkolk, Rosa Junior and José Simeão spoke on the bill for compulsory retirement of military officers. **Chamber of Deputies.**—Deputy Borges de Medeiros introduced a bill appropriating 500,000\$ for building a custom-house at Porto Alegre. Deputy Bevilacqua introduced a bill on the alienation of land products. Deputy João de Siqueira defended the government from the charges made against it by Deputy Costa Junior in regard to the grant of a railway from Tanbati to Amparo. Senator Quintino Bocayuva, he said, when acting as minister of agriculture, had decided to make this grant, from which Barão de Lucena, in conforming it, had excluded the clause guaranteeing interest. This grant has not been transferred to a company, but still belongs to the original concessionaries. This speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, was answered by Deputy Costa Junior, who called attention to the fact that the government had allowed 48 hours to elapse without furnishing the information solicited in a matter so nearly touching its honor. If under the monarchy, he said, lobbying existed, under the republic this infamous trade has increased a hundred fold. The mushroom fortunes recently made by men without capacity and the ostentatious display of wealth that is witnessed here should excite the indignation of all Brazilians who prize the morality and prestige of the nation to which they belong. The grant of which Messrs. Normanton and Lara are concessionaries was obtained by Dr. Pedro de Barros, first cousin of the wife of the President of the republic, and was sold by him for 400,000\$ to a company of which Councillor João Alfredo is president. The speaker declared that he would continue to denounce such jobs, for he wishes the enemies of the republic to see that there are republicans who have not been carried away by the current of immorality and corruption. Deputy Felisbello Feire argued in favor of the constitutionality of the currency bill. Deputy Antonio Olyntho spoke against the bill and Deputy Otília defended it.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The constitution of the state of Parahyba was voted in 1st discussion on the 29th ult.

—The papers suppressed in Pará by ex-governor Huet de Bacellar, have resumed publication.

—A Santos capitalist who was being prosecuted for passing counterfeit money, is said to have fled.

—It is reported that this year's crop of cacao along the Amazon will be the best of the last five years.

—A diamond, valued in the rough at 10,000\$, has recently been found at the Salobro mines at Bahia.

—The seat of the diocese of Rio de Janeiro has been transferred by order of the Pope to the city of Niteroy.

—It is reported in S. Paulo that two Rio capitalists are going to plant a vineyard in that state with 1,000,000 grape-vines.

—The *Leste de Minas* says that there is a very strong sentiment in the state of Espírito Santo in favor of annexation to that of Minas Geraes.

—On the 29th ult. there was established in Niteroy a police court for the trial of petty offences. This is a step in the right direction.

—A telegram from Ceará, of the 28th ult., says that a considerable deficiency has been discovered in the military chest of the police battalion there.

—An election took place in Sergipe on the 1st to fill a vacancy in the legislature. The opposition showed its mettle by staying away from the polls.

—According to the late census the city of Juiz de Fora has 17,622 inhabitants, of whom 13,587 are natives of Minas Geraes, 1,632 of other states, and 2,703 are foreigners.

—Dr. Martins Junior, on his return to Pernambuco on the 31st ult., made a speech against the generalissimo and Barão de Lucena. He stated in this speech that there is much discontent in the army.

—If it don't rain and there are no unusual attractions on this side of the bay, it is expected that a quorum of the Rio de Janeiro state legislature will be got together in Niteroy on the 5th inst.

—The Paulista are demanding the resignation of one of their senators in the General Assembly because he acted as agent for the parties who secured certain railway grants in that state from the general government.

—It is stated that Dr. Assis Brasil has seceded from the dominant party in Rio Grande do Sul and that he will shortly publish in the *Journal do Commercio* of Porto Alegre a series of articles against the governor of that state.

—A robbery of 400\$ occurred in the São Paulo savings bank on the 30th ult. The thieves make a practice of looting around the place and robbing the poor people who go there. It is singular that the police can not "spot" the thieves.

—The election of a deputy to the state legislature of S. Paulo, which had been ordered for the 8th inst., has been postponed, and a new day will not be fixed until after the legislature shall have voted an electoral law. Imitation is the sincerest flattery.

—Great indignation has been aroused in São Paulo over the concessions granted by the general government in that state, especially that of a railway from Santos to a junction with the Sorocabana line. Trouble is sure to result if these practices are not suspended.

—The owner of the Cassa cotton factory at Uberaba, Minas Geraes, is offering premiums to the neighbouring cotton planters. The planter who gathers the largest crop will receive, provided the crop exceeds 3,000 arbores, a premium of 5,000\$ and the producer of the next largest crop will receive 2,500\$.

—Two employees of the Caixa Economica (savings bank) of São Paulo have been detected in dishonest practices. One of them, Ignacio Serrão, has been robbing the bank, and has accordingly been dismissed and prosecuted, while the other, Aristides Ferreira, undertook to work the not unusual swindle of re-opening a closed account.

—Two cases of small-pox appeared in the town of Pomba, Minas Geraes, a few days since, where upon the *juiz de direito* and *juiz municipal* both got scared and wanted to move their offices elsewhere. The president of the state advised them, however, that it is the duty of public officials to set a good example, and that they should therefore keep cool and remain where they are. It may be safe to predict, however, that one more case will start them for the woods—license or no license!

—Dr. Martinho Prado died in S. Paulo on the 28th ult. He was the father of ex-Minister Antonio Prado. Deputy Martinho Prado Junior and Dr. Eduardo Prado, author of the articles against the republic, published in the *Revista de Portugal*, under the nom de plume de "Frederico de S." The deceased left many legacies, among them one of 100,000\$ for the Misericórdia hospital in S. Paulo. His fortune is estimated at 16,000,000\$ to 20,000,000\$.

—The Rio Grande constitution (Art. 71, § 17) forbids all official prohibitions and restrictions upon any profession or occupation. A Porto Alegre pharmacist thereupon advertised that, having had a long experience and practice, he would give medical consultations. The inspector of hygiene at once ordered the withdrawal of this announcement, and now all Rio Grande wants to know whether the state constitution is worth the paper it is written upon, or not.

—In the chamber of deputies of Minas Geraes on the 28th ult. a bill was voted in 1st discussion providing that members of the legislature shall not receive pay for the days on which they are not present at the sittings of the chamber to which they belong, and that no leave of absence with pay shall be granted for more than 15 days. There were only five votes against the bill. The proverbial spirit of economy of the people of Minas seems to be doing good service at the present time.

—Much irritation has been caused in S. Paulo by the general government's railway grants and appointment of judges in that state. On the 31st ult. in the state senate Marim Francisco made a vigorous attack on the government which he charged with encroaching on the rights of the states for the purpose of putting money into the pockets of its protégés. He warned it that the time has come when forbearance ceases to be a virtue and that the patience of the Paulistas is almost exhausted.

—A telegram from Montevideo of the 28th ult. says the police authorities of Corumbá attacked the printing office of the *Oasis* and burned the residence of the municipal intendente Joaquim Amaro, killing his mother-in-law. The same telegram says that the people of Corumbá are kept in a state of alarm by the disorderly conduct of the soldiers of the 2nd battalion of artillery. Many of these soldiers have been arrested. Thirty of them are confined in the fort of Coimbra, and the arsenal of Ladario is said to be full of prisoners. The officers of the battalion have been ordered by the governor to go on board of the flotilla and remain there under arrest.

—The governor of Mato Grosso has telegraphed to Barão de Lucena that, having ordered the arrest of five soldiers for insubordination, the subalterns of the battalion took the part of the culprits and prevented the arrest from being made. The commander of the battalion, unable to maintain his authority, tendered his resignation. The governor appointed a new commander and other officers and adopted rigorous measures, he says, for reestablishing discipline among the troops and restoring tranquillity to the public.

—Several brilliant speeches were made in the São Paulo state senate on the 1st inst. against the action of the national government in that state. Four significant resolutions were proposed and unanimously accepted:—1st, that the legislature should call upon the President of the republic to reconsider the grant of railway concessions in that state; 2nd, that a representation be sent to the federal congress asking for a general law determining the competency of the national and state executives in such grants; 3rd, that the legislature should address the president of the state advising him that it is ready to unite with him in denouncing the interests of the state; and 4th, that the legislature recognises only the authority of the state in granting railway concessions not provided for by law and therefore the recent concession of a railway to Santos violates the sovereignty of the state and is not recognised as valid.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The Central railway is refusing, for want of space, to receive freight at the Gamboa station.

—The Central railway administration proposes to put the electric light into the S. Diogo station.

—Travellers in and from São Paulo should look out for the pickpockets in the railway stations of that capital. São Paulo is full of thieves and it is best to be on the alert.

—The *Estado do Espírito Santo* of the 24th ult. says that the Companhia Geral, after spending 750,000\$ on the road from Benevente to Santa Luzia, has abandoned the work and sent all the workmen and material to this city.

—A triangular contest has arisen between the government, the municipality and the directors of the Botanical Garden and S. Christovão tramway companies over the use of free passes on those lines. The contract between the companies and the municipality enables them to reduce the number of "dead-ends" and check the abuses so openly practised, but the minister of the interior apparently objects to any such trilling with official perquisites.

—The directors of the Botanical Garden tramway announce that the changes in the routes stipulated in their contract for Botafogo have been made in accord with the municipal *intendencia* because the new plans have been found more advantageous, and that the line through Rua da Ajuda will be constructed at an early date. The *Journal* contests the reasons given for the Botafogo changes, in view that the routes stipulated in the contracts will be of more service to the public.

—The minister of interior has replied to the request for information from the Chamber of Deputies in regard to the Metropolitan railway concession to the following effect:—1st, that a railway concession cannot be granted by the municipal council; 2nd, that the Metropolitan railway is not only a line of *carris urbanos*, but a real railway; 3rd, that it is competent to make such concessions, under existing laws, to the national government; 4th, that the concessions for railways should not be embarrassed by the privileges of zone granted to tramways, because the two are entirely distinct and tramways are not governed by the legislation created for railways. The reasoning is somewhat forced, and it carried to its logical conclusion leaves the tramways wholly unprotected.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The coffee season of 1890-91 is well high over, only a few of the estates at high elevations having any berries left on them. None of the estates during the past year gave bumper crops, and only a few yielded average ones. High prices have, however, compensated to a great extent for short yields, and planters are on the whole fairly well satisfied with past results. Prospects for the season 1891-92 are very good indeed; the weather has so far been most favourable, and there has been a good show of blossom on most estates. Some of the sanguine planters expect (if they always expected but, of late years, never realised) bumper crops; but, leaving the over sanguine ones aside, if the weather continues favourable very fair average crops will probably be the yield of most of the estates during the coming season, and in my opinion average crops are to be preferred to bumpy ones. Connoisseur correspondence of *Mindus Mail*, May 31st.

—The national beverage is coffee, of which this country consumes annually over 220,000 tons, or 492,800,000 pounds, annually. The price of this article varies with the crops, which are exceedingly variable in all countries. Fully three-fourths of our supply comes from Brazil. In 1886 the production fell below the world's requirements, and to make good the deficiency accumulated stocks were drawn upon, these being the result of over-production in previous years. At present prices are unusually high. High prices have retarded the growth in consumption, so they lead to the use of coffee mixtures and substitutes. In 1885 and 1886, a period of cheap coffee, with a population of 56,000,000 to 58,000,000 this country consumed 15,000 tons annually more than the average quantity consumed yearly for the past five years. Still, our people have cheaper coffee than from 1862 to 1878, and are better able to pay for it than during that time. —*American Grocer*, July 1st.

## LOCAL NOTES

—There is but one generalissimo and Lucena is his comrade.

—A new torpedo boat for the anchorage in this harbor, arrived at Pernambuco on the 29th.

—Capt. Frederico Guilherme de Souza Serrano, senator from Pernambuco, died on the 31st ult.

—Vice-President Floriano Peixoto returned to this city on the 31st ult., after several months' absence through illness.

—The Barão de Capanema was before the special committee on the Missões boundary treaty on the evening of the 31st ult.

—The French packet *Provence* landed 1134 immigrants on the 30th ult. The *Potos* brought about 200 on the following day.

—The opening of the boarding-school section of the Gymnasio Nacional (ex-D. Pedro II College), was announced for the 3rd.

—A new vice-rector has been appointed for the boarding-school of the Gymnasio Nacional, where the boys revolted against the not going official.

—A meeting of the English Reading Club will be held on Thursday evening next at the usual place. A paper will be read by Mr. Alexander on "Telegraphy."

—Instead of discussing plans for a general railway system at so critical a time as this, the engineers of the country ought to be studying how to raise their national credit to par.

—The rain of money at the Lagarto hydrant has refreshed the imagination of the gentlemen who write stories for the press, and the consequence is a shower of stories inspired by that subject.

—According to one of our American exchanges the reciprocity treaty with Spain was to have been made public on August 1st, and will go into effect on September 1st. Spain has ratified the treaty.

—It is stated that one of the reasons why the custom-house is so crowded is that many importers are abandoning their merchandise in that building in preference to paying the heavy duties now collected on imports.

—At the Asilo dos Invalidos on the island of Bom Jesus, on the 31st ult., an officer severely wounded with a revolver an insubordinate soldier who had attacked him.

—The *Journal* of the 31st ult. relates a little American story and mentions in it the "State of Zrichman." It must be there, of course; but somehow we cannot quite place it. Will the *Journal* tell us where "Zrichman" is?

—We now understand why the policemen are always huddled together. So many houses are left open at night that a second policeman is sent along to keep the first one from going inside to warm himself.

—It is reported that one of our recently created railway coronets is to be suppressed, the Portuguese government reconsidering the subject and finding that the grant ought never to have been made.

—The editor of this paper has applied for a *moratorium* to justify its late publication on Tuesday. *Moratoriums* are all the rage just now, and no South American family can be considered well fixed without one.

—It is now announced that work on the census of last December is sufficiently advanced to warrant the statement that the population of Rio de Janeiro will not exceed 700,000. We could have said that the day after the census was taken!

—A Lisbon correspondent of a São Paulo paper says that the number of persons seeking decorations from the Portuguese government is simply incredible. And the strange part of it is that the person most frequently represented in these petitions is the consul of the Brazilian republic.

—The new Casino has presented President Deodoro with a key of gold and a diploma of honorary membership in that association. The chief of police is to have a silver key. It suggests that in order we would advise that a wooden key be given in Deputy Vinhas, the chief of the labor party.

—For a country so *esencialmente agrícola* it seems to us that the local columns of our papers are too much taken up by notices of military affairs. The only news we desire to hear of military men is that they have purchased plots of ground and have turned their boundless energies to planting potatoes.

—The influenza is certainly running Rio de Janeiro at the present moment. It is everywhere, and in some cases whole families are down with it. In cases where the patients give up not once and place themselves under the doctor's care, it lasts from four days to a week, but in a multitude of cases it runs from ten days to a fortnight. Fortunately it is rarely fatal, but it is no less unwelcome for all that.

—Two persons have been arrested on the charge of producing the rain of money (as our daily contemporaries call it) at the Lagarto hydrant on Rua Conde d'Eu. That rain has now ceased, but in compensation we are threatened with another shower of Banco da Republica notes. We hope some one will arrest the cloud-compeller at the bank, who certainly does more harm than his Lagarto rival. We shall be very glad when the reign of the Banco da Republica is over.

—The rapid spread of small-pox and its existence in every part of the city shows how little attention is given to such matters by the sanitary authorities of this city. Not one word of warning has been uttered, and not one single precaution has been taken. And now the public is suddenly made aware that the small-pox hospitals are overflowing and that the disease is raging in every parish and almost every street of the city!

Marseilles Fr str <i>Poiton</i> .....	..
Genoa Ital str <i>Duchessa di Genova</i> .....	..
Cape of Good Hope Nør bk <i>Gyda</i> .....	5,50



August 1th, 1891.

## BANKS

Capital:	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Non-voters	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000	4,000,000	99,378	RIO DE JANEIRO				
			Agrícola do Brasil.....	4800 — July '91	80	180	800
1,000,000	475,000	34,000	Alagoas do Brasil.....	4 200 — July '91	200	100	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	434,997	Auxiliar.....	10 000 — July '91	250	000	—
20,000,000	—	86,187	Holca.....	30 000 — Feb. '91	50	000	— 190 000

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.....
2 series.....

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10,000,000	3,000,000	...	Razas e Lendas	...	87p.a - July 91	80	28 000-000
9,999,999	9,999,999	19,998	Brasil-Norte Am.	...	4 000-July 91	40	64 000
...	...	35,701	Brazileiros	...	88p.a - July 91	35	100 000
2,100,000	1,513,120	8,758	Classe Laboratorias	...	10p.a - July 91	10	...
1,900,000	200,000	...	Central	...	16p.a - July 91	35	...
20,000,000	200,000	300,130	Compos	...	10p.a - July 91	35	...
...	10,000,000	3,814,414	Commercial do Rio de Jan.	do a series	12 000-July 91	400	380 000
...	2,000,000	...	Companhies	...	5 000-July 91	100	170 000
20,000,000	12,000,000	3,000,000	Comercio	do a series	12 000-July 91	200	255 000
...	1,600,000	...	Condição e Inter	...	8 400-July 91	40	60 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	309,154	Constructor do Brazil	...	4 000-July 91	200	140 000
80,000,000	80,000,000	1,327,635	Continental	...	4 000-July 91	80	...
10,000,000	4,000,000	4,494	Cosmopolita	...	6 000-July 91	100	140 000
2,000,000	800,000	...	Credito Commercial	...	3 000-July 91	80	80 000
1,000,000	500,000	...	Credito Garantido	...	17p.a - July 91	80	104 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	123,788	Credito Mercantil	...	12p.a - July 91	100	120 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	Credito Real do Brazil	...	5 500-Jan. 91	100	105 000
10,000,000	30,000,000	650,466	Credito Real do Brazil	do a series	12p.a - July 91	60	83 000
49,000,000	20,000,000	15,167	Credito Real do Brazil	do a series	12p.a - July 91	200	190 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	Credito Real do Brazil	do a series	12p.a - July 91	60	83 000
2,500,000	2,500,000	650,466	Credito Real e Inter	...	12p.a - July 91	200	190 000
...	1,853,800	...	Credito Real e Inter	...	12p.a - July 91	60	83 000
...	10,318,840	...	Credito Real e Inter	...	12p.a - July 91	200	190 000
25,000,000	7,500,000	397,477	Credito Real e Inter	...	12p.a - July 91	60	83 000
10,000,000	20,000,000	30,500	Credito Universal, Glob.	...	17p.a - Jan. 91	100	120 000
5,000,000	2,000,000	6,000	Depositos e Descontos	...	20 000-July 91	200	330 000
5,300,000	625,000	21,373	Federal do Brazil	...	15p.a - Jan. 91	100	130 000
1,400,000	15,774	...	Federal do Brazil	...	15p.a - Jan. 91	100	130 000
10,000,000	5,000,000	126,717	Franc-Brazileiro	...	4 000-July 91	100	170 000
10,000,000	4,000,000	...	Impulso	...	10 000-July 91	80	122 000
8,000,000	8,000,000	1,335,000	Interstrial e Inter	...	10 000-July 91	200	222 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	Intermediario	...	13 000-July 91	100	180 000
20,000,000	10,000,000	1,784,455	Lavoura e Commercio	...	6 000-July 91	100	155 000
1,500,000	1,500,000	1,439,000	Lavoura e Commercio	...	6 000-July 91	100	155 000
...	1,500,000	1,439,000	Lavoura e Commercio	...	6 000-July 91	100	155 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	125,000	Mercantil dos Vargatas	...	10 000-July 91	30	225 000
5,000,000	2,000,000	...	Mobilizad.	...	12p.a - July 91	20	20 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Mobilizad.	...	12p.a - July 91	20	20 000
5,000,000	984,110	0,423	Operarios	...	...	8	5 000
10,000,000	25,000,000	1,000,000	Pariz e Rio	...	6 000-July 91	100	122 000
1,000,000	200,000	...	Pariz e Rio	...	6 000-July 91	100	122 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	330,000	Paparia	...	10 000-July 91	100	120 000
5,000,000	5,000,000	...	Regional do Brazil	...	...	40	...
20,000,000	190,000,000	1,295,301	Republica dos E.U.A. do Brazil	...	10 000-July 91	20	165 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	900,000	Rio e Mato Grosso	...	10 000-July 91	70	70 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	12,000	Rio e Mato Grosso	...	10 000-July 91	40	...
2,000,000	2,000,000	5,600,000	Rural e Hypothecario	...	1 000-July 91	200	445 000
20,000,000	15,000,000	31,714	Sociedade Bancaria	...	12 000-July 91	100	120 000
2,000,000	15,000,000	261,031	Sul-Americano	...	7 200-July 91	120	80 000
...	5,236,330	280,553	Uniao de Credito	...	15 000-Apr. 91	100	200 000
10,000,000	6,200,000	248,137	Uniao Inter-Am.	...	10 000-July 91	100	80 000
20,000,000	2,000,000	...	Viçção do Brazil	...	...	60	54 000
...	...	...	PROVINCIAL	...	...	...	...
...	1,250,000	494,014	Credito Real S. Paulo	...	3 000-July 91	50	700,000
...	1,813,330	...	do a series	...	12p.a - July 91	10	20 000
...	2,119,320	...	do a series	...	12p.a - July 91	50	60 000
3,000,000	1,783,500	210,000	Lavoura S. Paulo	...	12p.a - July 91	100	130 000
...	1,000,000	750,000	Mercantil, Santos	...	12p.a - July 91	100	130 000
...	2,500,000	...	do a series	...	3 000-July 91	50	52 000
10,000,000	500,000	330,000	S. Paulo	...	6 000-July 91	100	130 000
20,000,000	75,533,999	167,807	S. Paulo S. Paulo	...	6p.a - July 91	100	130 000
2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	União Gerres	...	10 000-Jan. 91	150	155 000
3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	União Gerres	...	10 000-Jan. 91	200	300 000
...	200,000	54,303	Territorial	...	15 000-July 91	200	300 000
...	...	...	do a series	...	3 000-July 91	40	...

# HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Present amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
548,000\$	June-Dec.	5	Brasil	100\$	70-80	
14,450,000\$	Jan.-July	5	Credito Real do Brasil...	100	80-90	8 1/2-85 1/2
7,550,000\$	Apr.-Oct.	5	do do gold...	100	100-105	100-100 1/2-115
7,790,800\$		5	Credito Real do Brasil...	100	80-90	
8,000		5	Rep. dos Estados Unidos...	100	90-95	
		5	do do gold...	100	80-90	
	May-Nov.	5	Predial...	100	80-90	
7,996,800\$		5	União, S. Paulo...	100	...	

## MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund.	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quote
2,400,000	2,400,000	168,315	Alfanga .....	125,000—July 91	200	350 3/8	—
400,000	400,000	—	Bom Fin .....	—	200	300 3/8	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	63,275	Brazil Industrial .....	12,000—July 91	200	200 3/8	—
300,000	300,000	50	Brasileira .....	8,000—Aug. 91	200	200 3/8	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	169,351	Canica .....	12,000—July 91	200	—	—
2,400,000	600,000	240,000	Confancia Industrial .....	125,000—July 91	200	—	—
—	419,150	—	Do 2 series .....	125,000—Aug. 91	140	—	—
950,000	950,000	—	Concorda .....	3,100—July 91	140	60 000	—
7,000,000	—	—	Cruzeiro do Sul .....	—	80	—	—
250,000	250,000	—	D. Isabel .....	—	200	250 3/8	—
600,000	600,000	10,032	D. Isabel Mining .....	—	200	200 3/8	—
200,000	155,640	10,833	Industrial de Ouro Preto .....	—	140	45 000	—
400,000	400,000	—	Pao Grande .....	10,000—July 90	200	220 3/8	—
—	—	1,000	Petrologica .....	2,000—Aug. 93	140	140 000	—

## MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quote
4,000,000	4,000,000	..	Agre. Colômb. de Yassouras	..	200\$	108\$	..
700,000	700,000	..	Cart. e Viágio Fluminense.	4\$000—July 90	80	205	000
768,400	768,400	20,000\$	Carrageons Fluminense.	10 000—Jan. 91	200	218	000
300,000	300,000	..	Commissões e Industria	10 000—Jan. 91	200	200	000
72,800	72,800	1,700	Commissões e Esas. de Café	10 000—Jan. 91	60	59	000
100,000	100,000	..	Empreza de Obras Publicas.	10 000—Jan. 91	200	800	200\$000—90
..	450,000	..	do do series....	10 000—Jan. 91	140	87	000
..	5,500,000	..	Esascolares de Café.....	10 000—Jan. 91	140	87	000
15,500	15,500	7,500	Evonelas Fluminense.....	2 800—July 91	40	28	000
4,000,000	4,000,000	..	Inic. de Melhoramentos.....	2 000—July 91	50	25	000
24,000,000	12,000,000	..	Ind. e Colonias do Brazil	..	50	25	000
40,000,000	..	1,000,000	Ind. e Viágio de Macabé	..	100	180	000
220,000	220,000	220,000	Industrial. Fim. (Kiosques)	.. Jan. 91	50	50	000
100,000	40,000,000	..	Melhoramentos no Brazil..	6 000—Jan. 91	80	50	000
200,000	10,000,000	..	Servicos do Rio.....	1 Int. Jan. 91	100	110	000
3,000,000	3,000,000	..	do de S. Paulo	..	80	78	000
1,000,000	1,200,000	..	Nacional de Oleos.....	5 000—Jan. 91	..	130	000
1,000,000	500,000	..	Nova Era Rural.....	6 000—Jan. 91	90	32	000
25,000,000	5,000,000	..	Pestera Mineira.....	6 000—Aug. 90	120	100	000
1,000,000	470,000	..	Phosphato de Cal.....	..	180	55	000
7,000,000	400,000	..	Saneamento do Rio.....	12 000—Jan. 91	40	41	000
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Servicos Maritimos.....	8 000—Jan. 91	100	110	000
10,000,000	2,000,000	..	Torres Brazileira.....	3 600—Jan. 91	80	80	000
300,000	300,000	..	Uaiuko.....	.. Jan. 91	200	250	000

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